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UNITED STATES.

THE CHOLERA SITUATION.

NEW YORK.

A death from cholera occurred July 23 at the New York quarantine station in the person of a passenger aged 14 years who had arrived on the steamship *Moltke*. The patient was taken sick while in detention at Hoffmann Island, July 14, and was removed on the same date to Swinburne Island, where he died.

On July 22 a case of cholera occurred in the person of a Spaniard who arrived on the steamship *Teodoro de Larrinaga*, July 2. The patient was taken sick July 19 in New York, where he had been ashore 15 days. The case was diagnosed while in Bellevue Hospital. The patient was removed to Swinburne Island. The steamship *Teodoro de Larrinaga* left Buenos Aires May 23 for Boston via Montevideo, Para, and St. Lucia. The vessel arrived at Boston June 29 and sailed June 30 for New York, arriving July 2.

The examinations so far made of detained passengers at Hoffmann Island show 7 cholera-bacillus carriers among persons examined.

Summary.—The summary of cases of cholera at New York from June 14 to July 24 is as follows:

Five cases sick at sea arrived at quarantine apparently well.

Four cases arrived at quarantine sick.

Fifteen cases developed at quarantine after arrival.

One case developed in Auburn, N. Y., in the person of an immigrant who had been detained in quarantine seven days and at Ellis Island one day. This case was not verified bacteriologically.

One case developed in Brooklyn in an immigrant who had been detained at quarantine seven days. Upon diagnosis this case was returned to quarantine.

One case developed on Staten Island in an employee who had previously been guarding the apparently well at quarantine. After falling ill he was returned to quarantine.

One case developed in New York in a Spaniard who had arrived on a steamship from South American and West Indian ports. This case likewise was taken to quarantine.

BOSTON.

The following statement was issued July 23 by Dr. S. H. Durgin, chairman of the board of health of Boston:

It has been determined that the death of Mrs. M——, of North Square, Boston, which occurred July 20 at the quarantine station, Gallops Island, was caused by cholera. The case was more or less atypical and there has been considerable difficulty in recovering the germ of the disease from the cultures. The diagnosis was finally made possible by the receipt July 22 of a supply of anticholera serum from Washington, with which agglutination tests were made.

The children of the patient are still under observation at Gallops Island.

North Square and vicinity are being closely watched and no other cases have developed. It is believed that the prompt measures of disinfection and isolation taken upon the discovery of the case will prevent the occurrence of other cases. The investigations necessary to determine the source of infection are not as yet completed, so that no definite statement is possible.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

July 15 to 22 Asst. Surg. Gen. L. E. Cofer was under detail to visit New York and Boston, with a view to the inauguration of the important measures set forth in Department Circular No. 47, July 19, 1911, published in Public Health Reports July 21, requiring bacteriological examination of every steerage passenger from a cholera-infected port or place.

Conferences were held between himself; Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer of the port; Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, commissioner of health; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, general medical officer; and Mayor Gaynor, the result of the conference being that the municipal health authorities would render the necessary aid in the bacteriological examination of arriving immigrants at the port of New York.

Drs. Biggs and Cofer then proceeded to Albany, July 19, for a conference with the governor and the State department of health with the result that a staff of bacteriologists was sent from Albany to quarantine to aid in the said examinations.

Dr. Cofer then proceeded to Boston, where like arrangements were made with Dr. S. H. Durgin, chairman of the board of health, who announced a determination to put the provisions of the circular into effect and that he would furnish the necessary bacteriological force for doing so.

Conferences were also held in Boston July 20 with Dr. Eugene P. King, quarantine officer of the port of Providence, at which port vessels of a new line of steamships are expected to arrive from the Mediterranean, and an agreement was effected for like bacteriological examinations at that port.

On July 21 Dr. Cofer on his return stopped in New York and conferred with the agents of the steamship lines, and was instructed to urge upon them that they direct their agents in foreign ports to assist in the enforcement of the Treasury regulations provided for said ports, particularly at Naples and Palermo, and in the exclusion of foodstuffs and bottled water from the baggage of immigrants. Their attention was called to the absolute necessity of preventing the sale of such articles from bumboat men to the immigrants on the

vessels as they lie in the harbor before sailing, and it was suggested further that they advise their agents not to accept immigrants from infected ports or places for transportation to the United States in order to prevent congestion at the New York quarantine. The steamship agents agreed to cooperate to the extent of their ability, and have acted upon the suggestions made.

The bureau has as its representative in Boston Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. McLaughlin, recently acting director of public health in the Philippines and in charge of suppressive measures in the cholera epidemic in Manila in 1908. He is engaged in assisting Health Commissioner Durgin in the investigations regarding possible bacillus carriers, and is also detailed, under paragraph 149 of the United States Quarantine Regulations, as inspector of the local quarantine. Upon the arrival of any vessel at Providence, as it is but one hour's journey from Boston, he will exercise a like function at that quarantine station.

At New York Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. von Ezdorf, under like detail, is the representative of the service and Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. Creel is assisting in the bacteriological examinations.

At the present time Boston and New York are the sole ports of entry for the arrival of immigrants from the Mediterranean. Immigrants destined for Philadelphia arrive first at New York and subsequently are carried around by the same steamer to Philadelphia. The quarantine procedure in regard to these immigrants under the law must be carried out at the port of New York, which is the first port of entry, the vessel afterwards being coastwise.

It has been learned that at Baltimore no immigrants from Italy are being received; the same may be said of New Orleans and Galveston. The quarantine officers at these latter ports, however, have been specially cautioned to make careful examination of the crew of any vessel arriving from the cholera-infected ports.

NOTIFICATION OF DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Instructions were issued July 20 by the Commissioner General of Immigration to commissioners at Boston, Ellis Island, N. Y., Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and the inspector in charge at Galveston, to have destination cards made out for all Italian arrivals whether coming from Italian ports or from other ports of Europe. The same instructions were made to apply to the subports of Portland, Me., and Providence, R. I.

SURVEILLANCE OF IMMIGRANTS AT POINTS OF DESTINATION.

Notwithstanding the precautions that are indicated above, State and local health authorities should exercise a surveillance over newly arrived Italian immigrants who have come within their State or local jurisdiction for the detection and examination of cases simulating cholera.

In the event cases of gastro-enteritis or diarrhea among such immigrants give rise to suspicion, the local health officer should notify his State board of health and the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and if such action is deemed advisable an expert will be sent by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, either for determination as to the diagnosis or assistance in the matter of preventive measures, or both.

Attention of State and local health authorities is called to the article entitled "Cholera; Its Nature, Detection, and Prevention," printed in the Public Health Reports of November 4, 1910. This article contains the most recent knowledge concerning the nature, detection, and prevention of cholera, and has been reprinted from the Public Health Reports and widely distributed, and will be sent to any physician on application.

Expert Aid.

To aid in the quick diagnosis and prompt suppressive measures, should a bacillus carrier be found, the service has stationed experts who are available for duty within a practical radius of their stations at the following-named ports: New York, Boston, Washington, D. C.; Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Savannah, Ga.

ANTIRABIC TREATMENTS.

INOCULATIONS AT THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

Passed Asst. Surg. Anderson, director of the Hygienic Laboratory, reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, 128 persons exposed to infection with rabies applied for and commenced antirabic treatment at the laboratory. Of these 110 completed the treatment, 10 discontinued before completion, and 8 were still under treatment at the end of the year. Five patients who commenced treatment the previous year completed the treatment during this year.

Of the persons treated during the year, 88 per cent were exposed to infection by animals known by laboratory methods (Negri bodies, inoculation, or both) to be suffering from rabies. In 5 per cent the diagnosis of rabies was based on the symptoms only of the animals, while in the remaining 7 per cent the diagnosis was negative or doubtful.

No deaths from hydrophobia are known to have occurred in any of these patients, nor have there been any untoward results from the treatment.

The 128 persons referred to came from the following localities where the exposure occurred: Virginia, 29; Maryland, 20; West Virginia, 4; Panama Canal Zone, 1; District of Columbia, 74.

During the year 777 treatments were sent to State health officials on their request, as follows: Alabama, 270; California, 117; Delaware, 12; Iowa, 38; Illinois, 17; Kentucky, 4; North Carolina, 129; North Dakota, 5; Oregon, 2; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 25; Virginia, 67; Wisconsin, 88; Washington, 2; total, 777.

In addition, 12 shipments of sufficient virus to commence treatment were sent to the Isthmian Canal Commission.

RESULTS FROM THE USE OF GLYCERINATED VIRUS.

Reports from State health officials who have used the virus from the Hygienic Laboratory are complete to December 31, 1910.

Combining the figures of their reports with those of persons treated at the laboratory, it is shown that from the beginning of the antirabic service, in April, 1908, until December 31, 1910, 1,414 persons had

been treated with glycerinated virus. Of these 5, or 0.353 per cent, have died from hydrophobia. Only 1 of these, or 0.071 per cent, died more than 15 days after the end of treatment.

These figures compare favorably with those of institutions where the nonglycerinated desiccated virus is used.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HYGIENE.

[Adopted since Jan. 1, 1910.]

TAUNTON, MASS.

TENEMENTS AND DWELLINGS—REGULATION OF PREMISES.

REGULATION 3—SECTION 1. Whenever any dwelling house, tenement, or building is not furnished with drains, drain pipes, waste pipes, soil pipes, traps, fixtures, water-closets, privy vaults, or cesspools which are satisfactory to the board of health, the same shall be provided by the owner within such reasonable time as the board may specify.

SEC. 2. The occupant of every dwelling house, tenement, or other building shall keep such house, tenement, or building and the yard and premises belonging to the same free from filth and all substances having offensive odors and shall not allow ashes, refuse, or rubbish to be thrown in or about the yard or premises.

SEC. 3. Whenever there are found accumulations of swill, refuse, ashes, or rubbish in any yard or premises, the owner, agent, lessee, or occupant shall remove the same therefrom when notified so to do by the board of health within such time as the board may name in the notice.

SEC. 4. No swill shall be kept in any yard, except in water-tight containers having close-fitting wooden or metal covers, and all such containers shall be emptied at least twice each week and shall be kept at all times in a clean condition, so as not to become offensive or obnoxious to the public or to the occupants of adjoining premises.

SEC. 5. No person collecting or buying junk shall keep or store the same in any room or cellar in any house wherein people live.—[Regulation, board of health, adopted Mar. 7, 1910.]

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LODGING HOUSES—REGULATION AND INSPECTION.

SECTION 1. Definition: The term "lodging house" as used in this ordinance shall be taken to mean and include any house or building or portion thereof in which the compartments are arranged on the cubical plan or the dormitory plan and in which persons are harbored or received, or lodged for hire, or any part of which is let to any person in which to sleep.

License: No building or part of any building in the city of Minneapolis shall be used after June 1, 1910, as a lodging house unless the proprietor thereof has obtained a license as herein provided.

SEC. 2. Any person, company, or corporation desiring a license to use, conduct, or operate as a lodging house any building, or any part of any building, in the city of Minneapolis shall file with the commissioner of health of said city a written application to the city council for such license, giving in such application the full name and address of the proprietor of the proposed lodging house, the name of the owner of the premises, and the location and proportion of the building or buildings intended to be used as a lodging house. Upon the filing of any such application for a lodging house license, the premises therein described shall be inspected by the commissioner of health or his deputies, who shall keep a permanent record of such inspection, giving the character, construction, and size of the building; whether or not the building has proper sewer and water connections; the number, location, and dimensions of each proposed sleeping room; the number and size of outside windows in each proposed sleeping room; other ventilation, if any, in each proposed sleeping room; the number of water-closets on each floor; the number of set wash basins on each floor; the number and description of all bathing apparatus on each floor; the number and kind of receptacles for refuse; and the number of beds or lodgers allowed in each sleeping room. The

commissioner of health shall present to the city council all applications for such license. Such license shall be issued to the applicant by the commissioner of health only when authorized and directed by the city council so to do, upon the presentation by the applicant of a receipt from the city treasurer showing payment into the city treasury of the license fee required for such license; but no such license shall be issued until all the regulations relating to lodging houses have been complied with by the applicant for such license. The annual license fee for such license is hereby fixed and established at \$5 for each lodging house containing not to exceed 15 beds and 10 cents additional for each bed in excess of 15; provided that \$10 shall be the maximum license fee. All licenses issued under this ordinance shall expire on the first Monday of May next following the issuance of the same.

SEC. 3. Every lodging house in the city of Minneapolis shall be inspected by the commissioner of health or his deputies regularly and at least once every month.

Each licensee shall cause his license to be continuously and conspicuously displayed in the office or halls of his lodging house.

No more lodgers shall be accommodated in any sleeping room in any lodging house than the number permitted by the license.

Each general sleeping room shall be adequately ventilated in such a manner as to be beyond the control of lodgers and to the satisfaction of the department of health. Four hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each bed or lodger. The beds in all lodging houses and in every room in which beds are let for lodgers shall be separated by a passageway of not less than 2 feet horizontally, and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate. Lodging houses shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted from time to time by the department of health. No beds or bunks shall be placed one above another, and no one shall be permitted to sleep, lodge, or dwell in a cellar or basement.

In every lodging house there shall be provided for each lodger a separate bed, with bedstead, bedding, and bed clothes, and no lodger shall be allowed to sleep elsewhere than in such bed. All mattresses shall be provided with waterproof coverings, and shall be so arranged as to be at all times easily inspected. All beds, bed clothing, mattresses, and pillows shall always be kept clean and free from vermin. No comforters shall be permitted, but blankets used instead. Clean sheets and clean pillow cases shall be furnished for each bed, and shall be changed as often as necessary to keep the same clean or as may be required by the department of health. Nothing but iron or metal bedsteads shall be used.

All cubicles shall be so constructed that the partitions thereof shall not extend to within 2 feet of the ceiling, and there shall be provided in said partitions a space of at least 2 square feet in area for the purpose of ventilation, such space to be within 18 inches of the floor.

SEC. 4. All plumbing fixtures mentioned in this ordinance except washbowls shall be placed in a room or compartment entirely shut off from sleeping rooms by an air-tight partition extending from floor to ceiling. The entrance to this room or compartment must not connect directly with a sleeping room; such room or compartment must be provided with a window which will open to the outer air and have at least 300 square inches of glass area. Provided, however, that in buildings not to exceed three stories in height now in use as lodging houses where plumbing is now installed in inside rooms or compartments, said compartments can be ventilated by well lighted and ventilated light shafts with at least an area of 9 square feet, said area or light-well to continue up and through roof with skylight and ventilators to meet with the approval of the commissioner of health. All interior partitions in toilet rooms or compartments shall be dwarfed and must not extend closer than 6 inches to the floor nor more than 7 feet high. Provision shall be made to light said compartments with gas or electric light and the same shall be lighted continuously during the night. The floors and side walls up to a height of 3 feet shall be made of marble, tile, slate, plastic, mastic asphalt, or other waterproof and noncorrosive materials that will meet with the approval of the commissioner of health. Each room or compartment shall have a floor drain properly constructed in same. Provided, however, that washroom and toilet rooms as above provided may be combined into one room of sufficient size to meet with the approval of the commissioner of health. In every lodging house there shall be provided in above-mentioned toilet rooms one or more water-closets on each floor. All water-closets shall be connected with brass floor flange approved by the department of health. There shall be provided in each toilet room above mentioned one or more urinals on each floor. In every lodging house there shall be at least one washroom on every floor. Every such washroom shall be provided with hot and cold water, set washbasins or washing appliances with running water, both in number and in character satisfactory to the commissioner of health. Such individual appliances or set basins shall be provided on each floor satisfactory to the commis-

sioner of health. In every lodging house, shower or tub baths shall be provided. All such baths shall be provided with hot and cold water and shall at all times be accessible for the use of lodgers. Provided, however, that in addition to the above requirements, the installation of the plumbing system and all pipes, fixtures, etc., shall be installed and subject to the provisions of the plumbing ordinances of this city relating to the installation and maintenance of such plumbing. All alterations or construction of above-mentioned rooms shall be in accordance with the building ordinance of this city.

SEC. 5. Water and towels: In every lodging house there shall be at all times provided for the use of lodgers an adequate supply of water and clean towels.

Cleanliness: Every lodging house and every part thereof shall be at all times kept clean and free from dirt, vermin, filth, garbage and rubbish in or upon the premises belonging to or connected with the same. All water-closets, wash basins, baths, windows, fixtures, fittings, and painted surfaces shall be at all times kept thoroughly clean and in good repair. The floors of all rooms, passages, and stairways shall be sound, in good repair and either be shellacked or painted, and the same shall be either scrubbed, wet swept, or otherwise treated as often as is necessary to keep them thoroughly clean. All walls and ceilings shall be thoroughly cleaned and white-washed at least twice each year, or as often as the department of health may require.

Spitting and cuspidors: In each hall, room, cubicle, water-closet, wash room, and bathroom of every lodging house there shall be provided a sufficient number of cuspidors or spittoons. In every such room, etc., there shall be continuously and conspicuously displayed a sign "Spitting forbidden except in proper receptacles." All such cuspidors or spittoons shall be constructed of durable waterproof material, shall at all times contain a sufficient quantity of disinfecting liquid as the commissioner of health may direct, and the same shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected at least once daily.

Illness: It shall be the duty of the keeper, agent, or owner of every lodging house to report forthwith to the department of health any person suffering from any of the following infectious diseases: Measles, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, smallpox, chickenpox, epidemic cholera, typhoid fever, rotheln, plague, or tuberculosis. Each lodging house shall be provided with a room sufficiently tight to be used for a fumigating room if necessary.

SEC. 6. All licenses granted or issued under this ordinance shall be subject to revocation at any time by the city council in its discretion.

SEC. 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall on conviction thereof before the municipal court of the city of Minneapolis, be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$50 nor less than \$10 for each offense, or upon default in the payment of such fine, by imprisonment not to exceed 60 days.

SEC. 8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication. [Ordinance approved May 14, 1910.]

LEPROSY IN NEW JERSEY.

The health officer at Passaic, N. J., reported July 21:

A case of leprosy was discovered at Passaic in April, 1911. The patient is a Chinese, aged 55 years, who has been employed as a laundryman. He has been in this country about eight years, and lived in New York City six years before coming to Passaic. The source of infection has not been determined. The case has been under observation since the time of discovery.

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the following tables the States indicated by an asterisk are those from which reports of smallpox are received only from certain city, and in some cases county, boards of health. In these States, therefore, the recorded cases and deaths should not be taken as showing the general prevalence of the disease. In the States not marked by an asterisk the reports are received monthly from the State boards of health and include all cases reported throughout the State.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 28, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida:				
Counties—				
Citrus.....	July 9-16.....	1		
Duval.....	do.....	6		
Escambia.....	do.....	4		
Gadsden.....	do.....	20		
Hillsboro.....	do.....	1		
Levy.....	do.....	1		
Marion.....	do.....	1		
Orange.....	do.....	1		
Pasco.....	do.....	20		
Polk.....	do.....	1		
Santa Rosa.....	do.....	6		
Volusia.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		63		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	July 9-15.....	1		
*Missouri:				
Kansas City.....	July 2-15.....	9		
*Nebraska:				
South Omaha.....	June 25-July 1.....	1		
Oklahoma:				
Counties—				
Caddo.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Cleveland.....	do.....	34		
Custer.....	do.....	5		
Dewey.....	do.....	6		
Garvin.....	do.....	19		
Haskell.....	do.....	1		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 28, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Hughes.....	May 1-31.....	3	.....
Jefferson.....	do.....	4	.....
Johnson.....	do.....	3	.....
Kay.....	do.....	6	.....
Kingfisher.....	do.....	1	.....
Kiowa.....	do.....	1	.....
Le Flore.....	do.....	1	.....
McLain.....	do.....	18	.....
McIntosh.....	do.....	1	.....
Nowata.....	do.....	1	.....
Okfuskee.....	do.....	1	.....
Oklahoma.....	do.....	7	.....
Pontotoc.....	do.....	5	.....
Pushmataha.....	do.....	2	.....
Roger Mills.....	do.....	2	.....
Seminole.....	do.....	15	.....
Tulsa.....	do.....	9	.....
Wagoner.....	do.....	1	.....
Washita.....	do.....	1	.....
Woodward.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		149	.....
Virginia:				
Counties—				
Campbell.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Henrico.....	do.....	5	.....
Henry.....	do.....	1	.....
Lee.....	do.....	18	.....
Mecklenburg.....	do.....	7	.....
Sussex.....	do.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		33	.....

Reports Received from July 1 to July 21, 1911.

[For reports received from Dec. 31, 1910, to June 30, 1911, see Public Health Reports for June 30, 1911. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
*Alabama:				
Mobile.....	June 18-24.....	3	.....
Montgomery.....	June 25-July 1....	2	.....
Total for State.....		5	.....
California:				
Counties—				
Santa Cruz.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
San Diego.....	do.....	1	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	1	.....
Los Angeles.....	do.....	5	.....
Total for State.....		8	.....
Colorado:				
Counties—				
Boulder.....	June 1-30.....	1	.....
Chaffee.....	do.....	3	.....
Clear Creek.....	do.....	5	.....
Conejos.....	do.....	4	.....
Costilla.....	do.....	1	.....
Delta.....	do.....	7	.....
Denver.....	do.....	20	.....
El Paso.....	do.....	2	.....
Huerfano.....	do.....	3	.....
Lake.....	do.....	6	.....
La Plata.....	do.....	4	.....
Larimer.....	do.....	8	.....
Lincoln.....	do.....	2	.....
Mesa.....	do.....	1	.....
Phillips.....	do.....	1	.....
Pueblo.....	do.....	5	.....

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to July 21, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
San Miguel.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Washington.....	do.....	6		
Total for State.....		80		
District of Columbia.....	July 2-8.....	5		
Florida:				
Counties—				
Columbia.....	July 2-8.....	1		
De Soto.....	June 16-July 8.....	3		
Duval.....	do.....	17		
Escambia.....	do.....	1		
Hillsboro.....	do.....	1		
Jackson.....	July 2-8.....	31		
Leon.....	June 16-July 8.....	11		
Manatee.....	do.....	8		
Orange.....	June 16-24.....	1		
Polk.....	June 16-July 8.....	4		
Total for State.....		78		
*Kentucky:				
Covington.....	July 2-8.....	7		
Louisville.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Total for State.....		11		
Louisiana:				
Parishes—				
Ascension.....	Mar. 1-31.....	21		
Morehouse.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Orleans—				
New Orleans.....	June 25-July 1.....	1		
St. Tammany.....	Mar. 1-31.....	3		
Tangipahoa.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		
Total for State.....		50		
Maine:				
Counties—				
Somerset.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Maryland:				
Counties—				
Frederick.....	do.....	2		
Washington.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		3		
Minnesota:				
Counties—				
Ramsey.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	Cases in March, reported on p. 683, vol. 1.
*Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	June 18-24.....	1		
*Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	June 19-24.....	2		
New Jersey.....	June 1-30.....			No cases.
North Dakota:				
Counties—				
Billings.....	do.....	3		
Morton.....	do.....	1		
Montraille.....	do.....	6		
Ward.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		11		
Ohio:				
Counties—				
Ashtabula.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Brown.....	do.....	4		
Clark.....	do.....	15		
Clermont.....	do.....	3		
Defiance.....	do.....	1		
Franklin.....	do.....	36		

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to July 21, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Counties—Continued.				
Geauga.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Hamilton.....	do.....	7		
Licking.....	do.....	1		
Pickaway.....	do.....	3		
Sandusky.....	do.....	1		
Total for State.....		75		
Pennsylvania:				
Entire State.....	May 1-31.....	37		
South Dakota:				
Counties—				
Beadle.....	May 1-31.....	13		
Brule.....	do.....	2		
Davison.....	do.....	2		
Fall River.....	do.....	10		
Grant.....	do.....	1		
Hanson.....	do.....	1		
Jerauld.....	do.....	1		
Kingsbury.....	do.....	8		
Lawrence.....	do.....	1		
Lyman.....	do.....	3		
McCook.....	do.....	1		
Miner.....	do.....	2		
Minnehaha.....	do.....	3		
Pennington.....	do.....	7		
Sanborn.....	do.....	3		
Spink.....	do.....	2		
Trip.....	do.....	2		
Total for State.....		62		
*Tennessee:				
Counties—				
Knox—				
Knoxville.....	June 18-24.....	5		
Texas:				
Counties—				
Denton—				
Denton.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		Omitted on pp. 813, vol. 1.
Cameron.....	May 1-31.....	21		
Collin.....	do.....	5		
Dallas.....	do.....	13		
Denton.....	do.....	1		
El Paso.....	do.....	10		
Floyd.....	do.....	3		
Galveston.....	do.....	2		
Hall.....	do.....	3		
Harris.....	do.....	2		
Hidalgo.....	do.....	3		
Marion.....	do.....	1		
McLennan.....	do.....	1		
Navarro.....	do.....	32		
Nueces.....	do.....	5		
Tarrant.....	do.....	3		
Titus.....	do.....	5		
Wichita.....	do.....	6		
Total for State.....		120		
Utah:				
Counties—				
Beaver.....	May 1-31.....	16		
Boxelder.....	do.....	18		
Cache.....	do.....	12		
Carbon.....	do.....	9	1	
Emery.....	do.....	4		
Garfield.....	do.....	1		
Piute.....	do.....	9		
Salt Lake.....	do.....	13		
Sanpete.....	do.....	16		
Sevier.....	do.....	18		
Tooele.....	do.....	27		
Uinta.....	do.....	1		
Utah.....	do.....	2	1	
Washington.....	do.....	1		
Weber.....	do.....	7		
Total for State.....		154	2	

SMALLPOX IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to July 21, 1911.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia:				
Counties—				
Brunswick.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	48		
Campbell.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Dinwiddie.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	19		
Fairfax.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	4		
Fauquier.....	Apr. 1-May 30.....	6		
Hanover.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	2		
Henrico.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	9		
Henry.....	.....do.....	73		
Isle of Wight.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Lancaster.....	.....do.....	1		
Lee.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	75		
Loudoun.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Mecklenburg.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	11		
Nansemond.....	.....do.....	21		
Norfolk.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	26		
Northampton.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Page.....	.....do.....	8		
Pittsylvania.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	42		
Prince William.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Princess Anne.....	.....do.....	1		
Roanoke.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Southampton.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	9		
Surry.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2		
Sussex.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	6		
Wise.....	.....do.....	15		
Total for State.....		384		
Wisconsin:				
Counties—				
Ashland.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Barron.....	.....do.....	3		
Douglas.....	.....do.....	2		
Iowa.....	.....do.....	8		
Milwaukee.....	.....do.....	1		
Vilas.....	.....do.....	1		
Wood.....	.....do.....	2		
Total for State.....		18		
Grand total for the United States.....		1,112	3	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR WEEK ENDED JULY 8, 1911.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having over 500,000 inhabitants.														
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	219	3		35		13				14	20	10	
Boston, Mass.	670,585	375	21		56	2	17	1			42	17	5	2
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	842	125	18	88	3	97	13			91	79	27	3
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663		22	2	15	1	52	5			19	16	4	1
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,754	217	23	580	25	177	17			392	155	51	17
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	565	52	3	30	4	22	4			83	82	13	4
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	200	7	2	33		6	1			31	10	3	2
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	303	21		26	1	19	3			36	19	12	
Cities having from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants.														
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	120	23	3	15		9		1		14	7	3	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	153	2		5	1	34	4	2		28	20	7	1
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	175	12				9	1						
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	98	1		9		14		1		13	12	8	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	105	10		13	1	16	2			12	7	5	2
Newark, N. J.	347,469	154	24	2			6				20	12	7	
New Orleans, La.	339,075	144	10		11		9				34	23	20	5
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	85	2		8		9		1		11	7	1	
Washington, D. C.	331,069	141	7		53		1		5		25	15	9	
Cities having from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants.														
Denver, Colo.	213,381	54	3		2		5		2			11	7	1
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	126						2				9		
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	99	3						7		4	6	2	2
Providence, R. I.	224,326	101	6	2	1		5		1		10	10	2	
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	49	4	1	17	1	10				6	9		
Cities having from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.														
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	53	2		6	2	1							
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	66	5	1	5		2				5	7		
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	87	2		3		1	1	2		6	3	2	
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577				5		2		2		1	2	1	
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	59	2	1	5		2				3	4		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	33			2		1					2	7	
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	101			4							5		
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	53					1				6	8	23	7
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	30	3		1						3	3		
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096		2		1		2		1			2		
Richmond, Va.	127,628	66	5	1	13	2	3				3	2	12	2
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	11			5	1	3					4		
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	65	3		1		2					2	2	
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	71			9		4				4	3		
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.														
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	15	1				1					1	1	
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	26	2	1	12		3							
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	9			1		1				2			
Camden, N. J.	94,538		3											
Covington, Ky.	53,270	24					1	1	7			3		
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	20	2	1	12		1		1		2	1	1	
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	41	3				7					4		
Erie, Pa.	66,525	16		1	2		1				1	1	1	
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	28	2		1		1				1	1	2	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	14	3											
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	32	1		2		2				9	7	2	
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	51		2	6	1	4		2		2		3	2
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	10	3				6				1			
Houston, Tex.	78,800	28										2		2
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	18					1		7				3	1
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	20			3									

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended July 8—Contd.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities.			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.														
Kansas City, Kans.....	82,331	47	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	.....
Lawrence, Mass.....	85,892	64	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....
Lynn, Mass.....	89,336	45	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....
Manchester, N. H.....	70,063	59	2	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	96,652	50	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....
Passaic, N. J.....	54,773	37	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Reading, Pa.....	96,071	47	5	2	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady, N. Y.....	72,826	29	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....
South Bend, Ind.....	53,684	21	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	51,678	14	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Mass.....	88,926	31	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	9	1	.....
Terre Haute, Ind.....	58,157	26	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton, N. J.....	96,815	63	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	52,450	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	67,105	38	2	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....
Wilmington, Del.....	87,411	27	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Yonkers, N. Y.....	79,803	31	.....	.....	17	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....
Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.														
Aurora, Ill.....	29,807	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berkeley, Cal.....	40,434	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	48,443	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brookline, Mass.....	27,792	8	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Butte, Mont.....	39,165	19	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	44,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	25	2	.....	10	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicopee, Mass.....	25,401	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville, Ill.....	27,871	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
East Orange, N. J.....	34,371	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,176	9	1	.....	37	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	39,279	28	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	5	2	.....	.....
Everett, Mass.....	33,484	16	.....	.....	10	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	44,115	31	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazleton, Pa.....	25,452	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	39,437	20	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	1	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	36,346	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	30,417	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	47,227	21	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lexington, Ky.....	35,099	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Lima, Ohio.....	30,508	5	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	45,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	2	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	29,494	13	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Malden, Mass.....	44,404	24	.....	.....	21	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	38,136	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	30,919	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle, Pa.....	36,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, Ky.....	30,309	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Newton, Mass.....	39,806	13	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	30,445	10	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	7	.....	.....
Norristown, Pa.....	27,875	14	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange, N. J.....	29,630	12	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Pasadena, Cal.....	30,291	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield, Mass.....	32,121	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth, Va.....	33,190	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine, Wis.....	38,002	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Roanoke, Va.....	34,874	15	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....
Rockford, Ill.....	45,401	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Salem, Mass.....	43,097	38	6	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	39,578	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Shenandoah, Pa.....	25,774	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Omaha, Nebr.....	26,259	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior, Wis.....	40,384	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass.....	34,259	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Waltham, Mass.....	27,834	19	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
West Hoboken, N. J.....	35,403	8	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.....	41,641	13	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Williamsport, Pa.....	31,860	8	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—Continued.

Morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States, for week ended July 8—Contd.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Small- pox.		Tuber- culosis.		Ty- phoid fever.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.</i>														
York, Pa.	44,750										7			
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026										1			2
<i>Cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants.</i>														
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	8			1						1			
Bennington, Vt.		4												
Braddock, Pa.	19,357	9	3		1						1			
Butler, Pa.	20,728	4												
Cambridge, Ohio.	11,327	4												
Camden, S. C.		2											1	
Carbondale, Pa.	17,040	4												
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	8											1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	12,687	5											1	
Columbus, Ga.		7											1	
Columbus, Ind.		4							2				1	
Concord, N. H.	21,497	15					1						2	
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	8											1	4
Dunkirk, N. Y.		2						1					1	
Galesburg, Ill.	20,089	10	1											
Gloucester, Mass.	24,398	4												
Greensboro, N. C.	15,895	7												
Harrison, N. J.	14,498	6												1
Homestead, Pa.	18,713	9			3									
Hyde Park, Mass.	15,507	4												
Kearny, N. J.	18,659	6					1				1		1	
Kokomo, Ind.	17,012	4	1	1					2					
La Fayette, Ind.	12,081	11											1	
Lebanon, Pa.	19,240	8												
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	5												
Marlboro, Mass.	14,579	6					1					1		
Massillon, Ohio.	13,879	1												
Medford, Mass.	23,150	11			3									
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	4			1									
Moline, Ill.	24,199	3	1						1			1	1	1
Montclair, N. J.	21,150	7			2									
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	4											1	
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,877	1									1			
Newburyport, Mass.	19,949	14	1		2									
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	9										2		
Northampton, Mass.	19,431	5			2									
Palmer, Mass.		6												
Peekskill, N. Y.		6			2								1	1
Plainfield, N. J.	20,550	8									2	1		
Pottstown, Pa.		9												
Sandusky, Ohio.		8												
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		8			2							1		
South Bethlehem, Pa.	19,973	9			1						1			
Steelton, Pa.	14,246		2								4			
Warren, Pa.	11,080	1	4											
Wilkesburg, Pa.	11,080	3									1			
Woburn, Mass.	15,308	9	1	1										

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES (untabulated).

CONNECTICUT.—Month of June, 1911. Population of reporting towns, 1,112,421. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,170, including diphtheria 15, measles 12, scarlet fever 6, tuberculosis, pulmonary, 118, typhoid fever 4. Cases reported: Diphtheria 150 in

36 towns, measles 529 in 62 towns, scarlet fever 213 in 47 towns, tuberculosis, pulmonary, 151 in 45 towns, typhoid fever 57 in 17 towns.

INDIANA.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 2,700,876. Total number of deaths from all causes 2,686, including diphtheria 9, measles 38, scarlet fever 16, tuberculosis 350, typhoid fever 29. Cases reported: Diphtheria 145 in 28 counties, scarlet fever 519 in 47 counties, smallpox 207 in 22 counties, typhoid fever 134 in 39 counties.

LOUISIANA—*Shreveport*.—Month of June, 1911. Population, 28,015. Total number of deaths from all causes 84, including tuberculosis 8, typhoid fever 7.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Week ended March 4, 1911. Population of reporting towns, 2,578,518. Total number of deaths from all causes 820, including diphtheria 15, measles 2, scarlet fever 6, tuberculosis 77, typhoid fever 5.

Week ended March 11, 1911. Total number of deaths from all causes 863, including diphtheria 14, measles 1, scarlet fever 10, tuberculosis 92, typhoid fever 2.

Week ended March 18, 1911. Population of reporting towns, 2,554,025. Total number of deaths from all causes 887, including diphtheria 9, measles 6, scarlet fever 9, tuberculosis 89, typhoid fever 2.

Week ended March 25, 1911. Population of reporting towns, 2,530,703. Total number of deaths from all causes 873, including diphtheria 10, measles 9, scarlet fever 6, tuberculosis 80, typhoid fever 3.

Morbidity.—During the four weeks ended March 25, 1911, cases of infectious diseases were reported as follows: Diphtheria 514, measles 1,739, scarlet fever 653, typhoid fever 99, tuberculosis, pulmonary, 623, tuberculosis other than pulmonary 15, cerebrospinal meningitis 18, meningitis other than cerebrospinal 5, whooping cough 430, varicella 244, ophthalmia neonatorum 128, poliomyelitis 6, mumps (not notifiable) 63, erysipelas (not notifiable) 1, trachoma 4, tetanus 4, actinomycosis 2.

NEW YORK.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 9,113,614. Total number of deaths from all causes 12,383, including diphtheria 208, measles 167, scarlet fever 177, tuberculosis 1,538, typhoid fever 78. Cases reported: Diphtheria 2,139, measles 10,011, scarlet fever 3,953, smallpox 34, tuberculosis 3,407 (laryngeal and pulmonary), typhoid fever 358.

TEXAS—*Fort Worth*.—Month of June, 1911. Population, 73,312. Total number of deaths from all causes 111, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, tuberculosis 9, typhoid fever 10. Cases reported: Diphtheria 7, measles 4, scarlet fever 7, smallpox 4, tuberculosis 16, typhoid fever 14.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRIA.

Trieste—Cholera.

The American consul reported July 23 the occurrence of a second case of cholera and the death of the case reported July 19.¹

Further Relative to Cholera on Vessels at Trieste.²

The following information was taken from the Oesterreichische Sanitätswesen, June 15 and 29:

On June 24 a fatal case of cholera occurred among passengers on the steamship *Oceania* from New York via Naples. The patient embarked at New York June 7, fell ill during the voyage and died on board the vessel soon after arrival at Trieste. The *Oceania* touched at the port of Delgada, Madeira, June 14, at Gibraltar June 17, at Naples June 20, and at Corfu June 22. Examination of the passengers and crew at Trieste showed no other case suspicious of cholera.

Cholera Carriers.

At Gratz bacteriological examination of dejecta of the hospital personnel and contacts who had been exposed to infection from a fatal case of cholera showed one nurse to be a healthy cholera carrier. At Trieste a passenger by the steamship *Saxonia*, on which a fatal case of cholera occurred June 5, was bacteriologically proved to be a healthy cholera carrier. He was discharged after repeated examination showed no further presence of cholera infection.³

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Further Relative to Plague.⁴

The following information was taken from the official publication of the German imperial health bureau dated July 5:

According to advices of May 27, 5 cases of plague with 2 deaths occurred among the Hindoo population at the capital city of Nairobi. Special precautionary measures against spread were taken. At Kismayu, the terminus of the railroad, situated on Lake Victoria, 2 cases of plague were reported from April 24 to 29.

¹ Public Health Reports, July 21, 1911, p. 1121.

² Public Health Reports, June 30, 1911, p. 1038, and July 7, 1911, p. 1068.

³ Public Health Reports, June 9, 1911, p. 871.

⁴ See Public Health Reports, May 26, 1911, p. 782.

CANADA.

Smallpox.

Consul Cole at Dawson reports:

Smallpox has become epidemic at Dawson. During the week ended June 24, 9 new cases were reported. At the close of the week there were 16 cases present.¹

Consul General Jones at Winnipeg, Manitoba, reports, July 8:

The smallpox epidemic which originated at Point du Bois is assuming alarming proportions, and the disease is spreading to other localities. At Fort Alexander 19 cases among Indians were reported to the provincial health authorities, and the entire community has been quarantined. The type of the disease is mild. One case is reported at Mapleton in the person of a man who had worked at Point du Bois. It is stated that there were many contacts of this case. The patient was removed to Selkirk. The Canadian Pacific Railroad has been directed not to take passengers from Lac du Bonnet, at which locality a case of smallpox was reported. Strict quarantine regulations have been instituted at Point du Bois.

CHINA.

Amoy—Cholera and Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bonthius reports, June 19:

During the week ended June 17, 1 death from cholera and 2 deaths from bubonic plague were reported at the international settlement of Kulangsu.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

Surg. Brown reports, June 15:

During the week ended June 10, 37 cases of plague with 26 deaths were reported. The report of rat examination shows the finding of 25 plague-infected rats during the week.

CUBA.

Transmissible Diseases.

The following statement was issued by the national department of sanitation:

June 10-20, 1911.

	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Tuberculosis.....	48	77	2,330
Leprosy.....	1	6	348
Malaria.....	26	6	107
Typhoid fever.....	33	8	89
Diphtheria.....	15	4	7
Scarlet fever.....	7	.....	7
Measles.....	111	1	240
Varicella.....	5	.....	34
Tetanus in the new born.....	8	6	3
Filaria.....	.....	.....	2

No quarantinable diseases were reported in the island during the week ended July 15.

¹ Public Health Reports, June 23, 1911, p. 983.

EGYPT.

Port Said—Cholera on Steamship from Naples.

The following information was taken from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, June 29, 1911:

A fatal case of cholera occurred June 23 on board the steamship *Goeben* from Bremen via Naples. The patient was a passenger embarked at Southampton. He spent 12 hours at Naples. The *Goeben* left Naples June 22 and the cholera case occurred on the following day, terminating fatally a few hours after the onset. Medical inspection on arrival at Port Said showed condition of passengers and crew to be satisfactory. One healthy contact was isolated. The usual precautionary measures were taken.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Rat Plague at Muanza.

The following information was taken from the official publication of the imperial bureau of health of Germany dated June 21:

From April 6 to 22, 1911, rat plague was present in all parts of the town of Muanza. The number of rats destroyed from March 1 to April 8 was 75,000.

HAWAII.

Record of Plague Infection.

The last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17, 1910; 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911, and 1 fatal case was reported April 19.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa February 2, 1911. A plague-infected rat was found at Hilo during the week ended June 10, 1911.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports, July 3:

HONOLULU.

Week ended July 1, 1911.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	731
Rats trapped.....	704
Mongoose trapped.....	13
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide.....	14
Examined bacteriologically.....	627
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	79
<i>Mus musculus</i>	259
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	35
<i>Mus rattus</i>	331
Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	4
<i>Mus rattus</i>	10
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,720

INDIA.

CALCUTTA—Cholera, Plague, and Smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports June 15 and 22:

During the week ended May 27 there were reported at Calcutta 55 deaths from cholera, 59 from plague, and 2 from smallpox; in all Bengal, 262 cases of plague with 239 deaths; in all India, 12,963 cases of plague with 11,917 deaths.

During the week ended June 3, 53 deaths from cholera and 44 from plague were reported at Calcutta; in all Bengal, 140 cases of plague with 119 deaths; in all India, 10,961 cases of plague with 9,312 deaths.

MADURA—Epidemic Cholera.

Consul Olivares at Madras reports June 20:

Cholera continues present in epidemic form in the city and district of Madura, Madras Presidency. From June 11 to 19, 603 cases with 382 deaths were reported in the district of Madura and 399 cases with 142 deaths in the city. (Population of city, 105,984.)

ITALY.

Cholera.

Cholera was reported present at Genoa July 21. The disease was principally among sailors who have come from infected ports.

Surg. Geddings at Naples reports, July 27:

From July 12 to 16, inclusive, cholera was reported in Italy as follows: Naples city, 64 cases with 21 deaths; Naples Province, 48 cases with 19 deaths; rest of continental Italy, 56 cases with 22 deaths; Palermo city, 62 cases with 19 deaths; Palermo Province, 15 cases with 7 deaths. Cholera is announced at Leghorn.

Surg. Eager at Palermo reports, July 10:

The following-named localities in Sicily are considered to be infected with cholera: Castelbuono, Campobello di Licata, Borghetto, Monreale, Misilmeri, Toretta, S. Giuseppe Jato, Termini, Balestrate, Giuliana, Caltanissetta, Terranova, Mazzara, Alcamo, Canicatti, Trapani, and Favara.

The official bulletin issued by the municipal authorities of Palermo for the week ended July 8 gives 308 deaths from "gastroenteritis acuta." The number of deaths at Palermo is, under ordinary conditions, from 25 to 30 daily. During the week ended July 8 the daily number of deaths in the city was as follows: 54, 74, 59, 61, 67, 54, and 64.

Vessels Sailing from Naples.

Dr. Geddings further reports, July 27:

The steamship *Luisiana* sailed on July 22 for New York; the *Canopic*, July 26 for Boston; the *Calabria*, July 27 for New York.

MEXICO.

Typhus Fever.

Consul General Shanklin at Mexico City reports July 8:

During the week ended July 17, 74 cases of typhus fever with 21 deaths occurred in the City of Mexico.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Plague on Steamship from Amoy.

Chief Quarantine Officer Fox at Manila reports June 1:

On May 25 the steamship *Taisang* arrived at Mariveles quarantine station from Amoy with a case of plague on board among the steerage passengers. The case ended fatally May 26. The usual precautionary measures were taken. This is the first case of plague imported into the Philippine Islands since April 20, 1906.

RUSSIA.

Cholera.

The American consul at St. Petersburg reports, July 7:

From July 5 to 7, 15 cases of cholera with 2 deaths occurred in the Russian Empire.

The American consul at Odessa reports July 24 the presence of cholera at Nikolaiev.

Nikolaiev is situated in the Kherson government and at a short distance from Odessa.

SIAM.

BANGKOK—Quarantine against Surabaya.

Vice Consul General Hanson reports May 30:

According to information received from the ministry for foreign affairs all vessels arriving in Siamese waters from Surabaya, Java, will be held in quarantine at the island of Koh Phra on account of plague.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 28, 1911.

[These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	July 23.....	1	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 4-10.....	1		
China:				
Kulangsu.....	June 17.....		1	
Hoihow.....	June 2.....			Present.
India:				
Calcutta.....	May 28-June 3.....		33	
Italy.....				Continental Italy outside of Naples province and city, July 12-16: cases 56, deaths 22.
Genoa.....	July 21.....			Present.
Leghorn.....	July 16.....			Do.
Provinces—				
Caserta.....	June 27-July 1....	34	11	
Naples.....	do.....	57	19	July 12-16: cases 48, deaths 19.
Naples.....	do.....	41	11	July 12-16: cases 64, deaths 21.
Palermo.....	do.....	12	5	July 12-16: cases 15, deaths 7.
Palermo.....	do.....	70	18	July 12-16: cases 62, deaths 19.
Rome.....	do.....	3	2	
Salerno.....	do.....	32	10	
Java:				
Batavia.....	June 4-10.....	60	25	
Russia.....				Total July 5-7: cases 15, deaths 2.
Disna.....	June 13.....	1		On the Duna.
Nikolaiev.....	July 24.....			Present.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 28, 1911.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 28-June 3....	11	9	
Turkey in Asia:				
Ezra's Tomb.....	June 17.....	6		70 miles from Basra.
Samsun.....	June 11.....	33	30	
At sea.....	June 23.....	1	1	On s. s. Goeben bound from Southampton for Suez. Case developed one day after leaving Naples.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 18-24.....		2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	June 16-30.....	10	1	
Milagro.....	.....do.....	4	2	
Taguachi.....	.....do.....	1		

PLAGUE.

British East Africa:				
Kismayu.....	Apr. 24-29.....	2		See p. 782, vol. 1.
Nairobi.....	May 27.....	2	2	
China:				
Kulangsu.....	June 17.....		2	
Hongkong.....	June 4-10.....	37	26	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	June 4-17.....	35	27	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 4-17.....	92	85	
Calcutta.....	May 28-June 3.....		44	
Kurrachi.....	June 11-17.....	24	22	
Java:				
Paseroean residency.....	June 4-10.....	53	21	
Philippine Islands:				
Mariveles quarantine station.	May 25-26.....	1	1	From s. s. Taisang from Amoy.

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Para.....	June 25-July 1....	2		
Canada:				
Fort Alexander.....	July 8.....	19		Among Indians.
Halifax.....	May 23-July 8.....	2		
Lac du Bonnet.....	July 8.....	1		
Point du Bois.....	July 8.....			Epidemic.
Montreal.....	July 9-15.....	1		
Ottawa.....	.....do.....	4		
Quebec.....	.....do.....	1		
Selkirk.....	July 8.....	1		From Mapleton.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 4-10.....	1		
Chile:				
Talcahuana.....	June 17-24.....	13	3	
Valparaiso.....	June 24.....			Increasing.
China:				
Hongkong.....	June 4-10.....	3	1	
Germany.....	June 25-July 1....	5		
Great Britain:				
Birmingham.....	July 2-8.....	1		
Liverpool.....	.....do.....	1		
Plymouth.....	.....do.....		1	
Sheffield.....	June 18-24.....		1	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 4-17.....	19	14	

¹ Bulletin Quarantenaire d'Egypte, June 29, 1911.² From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, July 5, 1911.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 28, 1911.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Italy:				
Naples.....	June 25-July 1....	6	3	
Palermo.....	June 25-July 8....	23	23	
Mexico:				
Frontera.....	June 19-24.....	1		
Mexico.....	June 4-17.....	29		
San Juan Bautista.....	June 24.....			Decreasing, but extending in vicinity.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 25-July 1....	9		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	June 19-24.....	21	7	
Riga.....	June 11-July 1....	8		
St. Petersburg.....	June 19-24.....	5	2	
Windau.....	June 25-July 1....			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 28-June 3....	18	3	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	June 5-11.....	2	1	

Reports Received from July 1 to July 21, 1911.

[For reports received from Dec. 31, 1910, to June 30, 1911, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1911. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste.....	July 3-19.....	2		Case July 3, from s. s. Oceania.
Waltendorf.....	May 31.....	1		Near Gratz.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 21-June 3....	7	6	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 28-June 3....		2	
France:				
Marseille.....	June 26-July 19 ..	4	2	
Greece:				
Laurium.....	July 8.....			Present.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 7-13.....	1	1	
Calcutta.....	May 7-27.....		150	
Madras.....	June 4-10.....	2	1	
Moulmine.....	May 7-20.....	2	2	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 15-28.....	20	12	
Italy:				Total for continental Italy outside of Naples June 8 to July 11: Cases, 440; deaths, 140.
Naples.....	June 11-July 11 ..	292	92	
Sicily.....				Outside of Palermo City to July 6, 27 cases, 11 deaths.
Palermo, province.....	July 7-11.....	6	3	
Palermo.....	June 15-July 11 ..	364	122	
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 14-20.....	98	60	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 30-May 6....	15	10	
Russia:				
Siberia—				
Omsk.....	June 20-26.....	2		
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 16-May 13 ..	442	442	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	May 7-13.....		1	
Singapore.....	May 7-20.....	7	8	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 7-July 2.....	5	3	
Turkey in Asia:				
Alatsham.....	June 19.....	2		
Basra.....	do.....	2		
Kamran.....	May 28-June 4....	2	1	Among troops.
Samsun.....	May 29-June 10 ..	166	156	
Unleh.....	June 4-10.....	1	1	
Smyrna.....	May 29-June 18 ..	56	25	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to July 21, 1911.

YELLOW FEVER.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 4-10.....		1	July 13, present.
Pernambuco.....	July 19.....			Present.
Bissagos Islands:				
Bulama.....	May 27.....			Do.
British Gold Coast:				
Accra.....	May 23-27.....	3		Among natives.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	June 1-15.....	8	5	
Milagro.....	do.....	4	3	
Gambia:				
Bathurst.....	May 22-27.....	5	2	Among Europeans.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Maskat.....	May 21-27.....	3	2	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	July 19.....			Present.
British East Africa:				
Port Florence.....	Apr. 26.....	1	1	
Chile:				
Arica.....	June 12.....			Do.
Iquique.....	May 14-June 10..	10	5	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 21-June 3.....		16	To May 28: Cases 61.
Hongkong.....	May 14-June 3.....	44	39	
Shanghai.....	May 14-27.....	3		In vicinity.
Swatow.....	May 21-June 3.....			Still present. Epidemic in Chao-chow-fu. Hweilai. Kit-yang, and in Chao-Yang Jan. 1-May 23, 2,000 deaths.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	June 1-15.....	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 31-June 22..	20	7	
Cairo.....	Feb. 12-May 31..	1	1	
Port Said.....	May 27-June 29..	5	2	On s. s. Yeddo, bound for Calcutta from New York, via Naples and Torrevieja, Spain.
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 31-June 14..	4	2	
Dakahlieh.....	May 29-June 11..	2		
Payoum.....	May 28-June 11..	2		
Girgeh.....	Apr. 19-June 14..	1		
Kena.....	May 30-June 12..	5	5	
Minieh.....	June 1-14.....	14	4	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 21-June 3.....	245	218	
Calcutta.....	May 7-27.....		218	
Kurrachee.....	May 28-June 3.....	120	121	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 7-June 3.....	3,531	2,816	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	91	75	
Bengal.....	do.....	1,901	1,707	
United Provinces.....	do.....	17,274	16,645	
Punjab.....	do.....	45,981	39,968	
Burma.....	do.....	520	494	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	57	58	
Mysore State.....	do.....	285	196	
Hyderabad State.....	do.....	5	9	
Central India.....	do.....	80	63	
Rajputana and Ajmere.....	do.....	1,325	1,181	
Merwara.....	do.....			
Kashmir.....	do.....	506	335	
North West Province.....	do.....	103	73	
Grand total.....		71,650	63,620	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 15-28.....	53	19	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	May 21-June 3.....	76	74	In Kagi Province from Jan. 1-June 15: Cases 355, including report p. 1047, vol. 1.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to July 21, 1911.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
Paseroean Residency.....	May 14-June 3....	187	92	
Surabaya.....	May 1-3.....	3	1	
Mauritius:	Mar. 1-Apr. 27....	8	4	
New Zealand:				
Auckland.....	May 1-8.....	4		
Persia:				
Buchir.....	May 14-30.....	41	39	
Lingah.....	May 18-28.....	7		From the opposite Arabian coast.
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancachs.....	Apr. 30-June 17...	9	2	
Arequipa.....	do.....	15	3	
Callao.....	do.....	4	1	
Chiclayo.....	do.....	12	4	
Lambayeque.....	Apr. 30-June 3....	2	2	
Libertad.....	Apr. 30-June 17...	10	5	
Lima.....	do.....	30	11	
Pacasmayo.....	Apr. 30-June 3....	3	2	
Russia:				
Odessa.....	June 18-24.....	2		
Astrakhan government—				
Saraltschin.....	do.....	3	3	
Kirghis Steppe—				
Naryma.....	June 24.....			Present.
Slam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 16-May 13....	14	14	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 21-27.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	May 21-31.....	4	2	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	May 29-June 10...	1		

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-30.....		21	
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia.....	May 28-June 17...	5		
Galicia.....	do.....	2		
Brazil:				
Para.....	July 6.....			Present.
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 28-June 3....		1	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Victoria.....	May 1-31.....	10		
New Brunswick—				
Newcastle.....	July 15.....			Present in vicinity.
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	June 11-July 8.....	11		
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	June 18-July 8.....	5		
Yukon—				
Dawson.....	June 4-July 1.....	15		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 21-27.....	1		
China:				
Chungking.....	May 28-June 3....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 21-June 3....	6	3	
Nanking.....	May 28-June 17...			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 24-June 4.....	4		
Swatow.....	May 28-June 10...			Present in the district.
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	May 22-July 4....			Present.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	44	27	
Cairo.....	May 22-June 10...	6	3	
Port Said.....	May 22-June 10...	5	4	
France:				
Paris.....	June 18-24.....	2		
Germany:				
				Total for Germany, June 4-24 cases, 5.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to July 31, 1911.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Gibraltar.....	June 4-11.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Dundee.....	June 11-17.....	1		
Liverpool.....	June 18-24.....	1		
London.....	June 4-24.....	13		
India:				
Bombay.....	May 21-June 3.....	39	26	
Calcutta.....	May 7-27.....		4	
Madras.....	May 21-June 17.....	38	20	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 15-28.....	30	1	
Italy:				
Catania.....	June 18-24.....		5	
Naples.....	June 11-24.....	19	1	
Palermo.....	June 4-25.....	25	16	
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	June 13-19.....	1		
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	June 18-24.....		1	
Mexico.....	May 21-June 10.....		50	
San Juan Bautista.....	June 17-July 8.....			Present.
San Luis Potosi.....	June 4-24.....	5	6	
Tampico.....	June 11-30.....		3	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 4-24.....	36		May 7-20, deaths, 13.
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenço Marquez.....	Apr. 1-30.....		1	
Russia:				
Batoum.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Libau.....	June 5-19.....	7	1	
Moscow.....	May 28-June 17.....	68	30	
Odessa.....	May 27-June 3.....	2		
Reval.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Riga.....	May 27-June 10.....	6		
St. Petersburg.....	May 21-June 17.....	75	17	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 16-May 13.....	22	16	
Siberia:				
Omsk.....	May 29-June 3.....	2		
Vladivostok.....	June 10.....			Epidemic among natives and a few cases among foreigners.
South Africa:				
Port Elizabeth.....	May 21-27.....	1		
South Australia:				
Adelaide.....	Apr. 15.....			1 case from Colombo on s.s. Mooltan.
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 6-June 14.....		3	
Valencia.....	June 4-17.....	8		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Apr. 30-May 6.....	1		
Singapore.....	May 7-27.....	19	4	
Switzerland:				
Ticino, canton.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	June 4-11.....		1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 27-June 24.....	12	2	
Kharput.....	May 21-June 10.....	34	3	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Apr. 1-30.....	21	3	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	May 15-June 4.....	3	2	

MORTALITY.

WEEKLY MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN AND INSULAR CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Aberdeen.....	July 1	163,084	39							1	1	
Atx-la-Chapelle.....	June 24	156,399	65	3							1	
Antwerp.....	July 1	327,668	54	7								2
Athens.....	June 17	250,010	99	28						1		
Barranquilla.....	June 24	40,000	43	4						4		
Do.....	July 1		33	2								
Batavia.....	June 10	217,630	50			25				2		
Birmingham.....	July 1	575,545	121							3	1	1
Do.....	July 8		132							1		
Berlin.....	June 24	2,088,222	528	81					2	10	12	5
Bombay.....	June 10	977,822	511	38	48		6					17
Do.....	June 17		467	33	37		8					5
Brunswick.....	June 24	143,594		3					1	5	24	
Brussels.....	July 1	720,630	163	23					1		2	3
Cairo.....	June 10	689,439	766	29	1		2	15	2	15	15	12
Do.....	June 17		752	27			1	10	4	3	5	19
Calcutta.....	June 3	890,493	392		44	53						2
Chemnitz.....	July 1	294,360	74	7								3
Cologne.....	do.....	520,701	144	21						1	1	6
Celombo.....	June 10	211,287	144	21					6			2
Constantinople.....	July 2	1,000,000	188	33		1			7	2	1	2
Copenhagen.....	June 24	462,000	134	15							3	1
Dresden.....	do.....	550,700	165	23					1		3	
Dublin.....	do.....	403,732	127	18					1		4	8
Do.....	July 1		155	27							2	7
Dundee.....	July 1	171,006	55	4								1
Do.....	July 8		41	9						2		1
Edinburgh.....	July 1	320,829	76	6						1		2
Frankfort on Main.....	do.....	414,800	81							1		
Ghent.....	do.....	165,965	49	4							1	
Glasgow.....	July 7	784,655	231							1	3	11
Halifax.....	May 29	50,000	20	4								13
Do.....	July 8		17	3								
Hamburg.....	July 1	932,166	230	34							17	2
Hongkong.....	June 10	336,488		26			1		1			
Hull.....	July 1	278,968	63									2
Kingston, Jamaica.....	do.....	59,584							3			
Kobe.....	June 18	404,851	140						1		1	
Do.....	June 25		123									
Kurrachee.....	June 17	148,000	97		22					2		
Leeds.....	July 1	445,568	109	5						2	3	
Do.....	July 8		108	14						1		2
Leipzig.....	June 27	585,743	139	16					2	2		
Do.....	July 1		174	21						1		3
Leith.....	June 24	80,674	19	2							1	
Liverpool.....	do.....	747,627	225	26					1		1	5
Do.....	July 8		248	20						3		1
London.....	July 1	7,269,752	1,430						4	3	11	31
Lyon.....	June 17	523,796	160	31							1	
Madras.....	do.....	550,000	326				8					2
Magdeburg.....	June 17	277,625	103	8							3	1
Do.....	June 24		119	6						1	1	6
Manaos.....	June 27	52,000	41	4			2					
Manchester.....	June 24	631,533	182	29					1			9
Do.....	July 1		191	22					1		2	9
Mannheim.....	June 24	195,450	37	5						1		
Do.....	July 1	195,827	38	7							1	1
Mexico.....	June 10	500,000	479					20				
Do.....	June 17		411					21				
Milan.....	June 30	900,000	164	138					11	2	2	8
Monterey.....	July 1	100,000	64	5						4		
Montreal.....	July 8	450,000	407	22				4				
Do.....	July 15		339	19					2	2		1
Moscow.....	June 24	1,500,000	1,000	76			7	4	2	11	14	22
Munich.....	June 17	597,000	162	23							2	
Do.....	June 24		159	26						1	1	1
Do.....	July 1		181	37						1	2	3
Nagoya.....	June 17	402,101	126						2		1	

MORTALITY—Continued.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculo- s.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Nantes.....	July 1	161,908	39	10										
Do.....	July 9		77	23								1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	June 24	290,360	81	11							1		1	
Do.....	July 1	267,261	84	6									1	
Niagara Falls.....	June 21	10,036	2						1					
Nottingham.....	June 17	259,942	57										2	
Do.....	June 24		53										1	
Do.....	July 1		70							1		1	1	
Para.....	July 1	185,000	88	10										
Paris.....	do.....	2,848,896	735	166					6	2	3	20		4
Palermo.....	do.....		404	5		23		10						
Do.....	July 8		450	6				13	1	10	5			
Plymouth.....	do.....	124,180	28					1					1	
Port Elizabeth.....	June 10	30,692	10							1				
Port of Spain.....	June 17	60,000	32	6						1				
Port Said.....	June 10	52,811	27	1				1	2				1	
Do.....	June 17		45	3				2	1					
Prague.....	July 7	235,556	64	11						1				
Quebec.....	July 15	85,000										2		
St. Petersburg.....	June 24	1,907,708	820	107				2		15	8	14	47	5
Sheffield.....	do.....	454,653	96	16				1					1	1
Do.....	July 1		102	8										2
Singapore.....	June 3	303,328	409	40		9		3		3				
Smyrna.....	June 10	400,000	83	14		3								
Do.....	June 17		95	9		14				2	2		2	1
Do.....	June 24		106	20		19				4	2			
Southampton.....	July 8	119,394	34	4								1	1	
South Shields.....	June 24	108,844	27	6									3	1
Do.....	July 1		34	3										
Stettin.....	do.....	224,033	84	5									1	
Stockholm.....	June 10	343,832	115	16								1	1	
Do.....	June 17		79	21								1		
Do.....	June 21		96	20								1		
Talcahuana.....	June 17	28,000	8	2				2					1	2
Do.....	June 24		7	1				1		1				1
Trieste.....	July 1	229,499	87										1	1
Turin.....	June 24	401,555	126	19						1		1		
Do.....	July 1		115	16								2	1	1
Valencia.....	June 24	240,000	89	10				1						2
Do.....	July 1		85	8				1						
Veracruz.....	do.....	47,000	35	7									1	
Victoria, British Colum- bia.....	do.....	40,000								1				
Vienna.....	June 17	2,047,968	624	93							3	6	14	3
West Hartlepool.....	July 1	63,932	18											
Winnipeg.....	July 15	151,958	44								1		1	
Yokohama.....	June 19	419,630									1	1		
Do.....	June 26										2	1		
Do.....	July 3													
Zanzibar.....	June 14	75,000	33	4				2			1			

MORTALITY—FOREIGN AND INSULAR—COUNTRIES AND CITIES (untabulated).

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 108,944. Total number of deaths from all causes 237, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, tuberculosis 69, typhoid fever 2.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of May, 1911. Population, 55,000. Total number of deaths from all causes 139, including yellow fever 1, tuberculosis 17, typhoid fever 7.

FORMOSA.—Month of four weeks ended June 17, 1911. Population, 3,290,186. Total number of deaths from all causes not reported. The deaths include diphtheria 1, plague 101, typhoid fever 9.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Week ended July 1, 1911.

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 77 great towns correspond to an annual rate of 11.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 16,157,797.

Ireland.—The deaths registered in 21 principal town districts correspond to an annual rate of 17 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,149,495. The lowest rate was recorded at Newry and Portadown, viz, 4.4, and the highest at Galway, viz, 35.4 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns correspond to an annual rate of 14.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,710,291. The lowest rate was recorded at Perth, viz, 10.2, and the highest at Dundee, viz, 17.4 per 1,000. The total number of deaths from all causes was 467, including diphtheria 5, measles 13, scarlet fever 3.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of June, 1911. Population, 53,053. Total number of deaths from all causes 185, including beriberi 2, measles 1, tuberculosis, pulmonary, 11.

PORTO RICO.—Month of February, 1911. Population, 1,118,012. Total number of deaths from all causes 1,892, including diphtheria 2, measles 2, tuberculosis 185, typhoid fever 18.

SOUTH AFRICA—Johannesburg.—Two weeks ended May 27, 1911. Population, 220,304. Total number of deaths from all causes 160, including diphtheria 1, measles 2, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 17, typhoid fever 4.

SPAIN—Almeria.—Month of June, 1911. Population, 50,910. Total number of deaths from all causes 104, including diphtheria 1, tuberculosis 7, typhoid fever 2.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.